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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16778.

號一廿月二年七十百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1917.

日丁未歲年六國民華中

PRICE. 3300 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
—10—
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 618.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
—10—
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexander Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE CHINESE MAIL
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$17.00 per annum delivered to Hongkong
and \$12.00 to all other ports.
5, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS.
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
KOWLOON RAY.

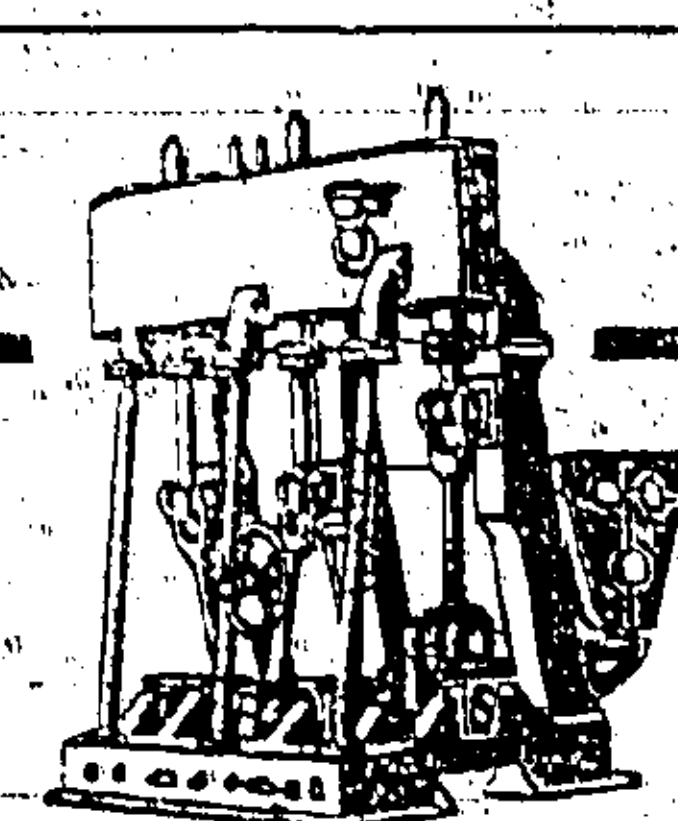
DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
OVERLAND
MOTOR CARS
DAVIDSON
MOTOR CYCLES
Telephone 483.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

ANISEED AND LICORICE
COUGH BALSAM.
FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL
COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE
CHEST.
PRICE 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Manager.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 618.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 49, Cross Street, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 414.
Shipyard: Sheu-Sai-Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING YIA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG LTD.
—TELEPHONE 373—
—TELEGRAMS: "TAIKOO"—
—SUTTERFIELD & SPICE—
—TELEPHONE 117-212—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms—From \$5 per day, mex. Telephone add. "Peaceful"
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

PATELL & CO.
Importers-Exporters
AND
Commission Agents
HONGKONG.
Branches—
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.
China—
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.
KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location
ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service
Telephone, 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
TANG YUK TING, Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'ARQUILLA STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

**FOOD AND FUEL RESTRICTIONS
GENERAL.**
LONDON, Feb. 20.
The cumulative effects of the war
are manifest throughout Europe.
Food and fuel restrictions are becoming
general.
Neutral particularly are lacking
in coal. Great Britain, despite the
submarine, is best served in all
respects.
The newspapers in France are
single sheets, while Holland is with-
out paper one day a week. France,
in addition to meatless days and the
prohibition of pastry, proposes the
issue of bread cards shortly.
The general conditions are growing
worse in Scandinavia. Shortage of
coal has compelled the restriction of
hours in which schools, churches
and factories are open. In Sweden
sugar and soap cards have been
issued.

COAL AT £16 A TON IN ROME.
The Italian Government has com-
municated the price of 36 lire per
quintal, and fixed the price of the
next crop at 45 lire per quintal, hop-
ing to encourage new sowing. Bread
and sugar tickets are expected. In
Rome, coal costs £10 sterling a ton
and wood 75.
There is great distress in Spain
owing to the stoppage of industries
due to submarine.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
A French communiqué states:
There is lively artillery work
between the Oise and the Aisne, and
in the sector of Ayocourt.
We carried out successful coup-
de-main north of Flirey and west of
Wattwiller and brought back pri-
soners.

ATTACK ON A SMALL BRITISH POST.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:
Under cover of a heavy bombard-
ment, destroying our trench, strong
enemy detachments, assisted by
flammenwerfer, rushed a small
advanced post, southward of Le
Tansloy.
We entered and considerably
damaged enemy positions east of
Armentieres and eastward of Ypres.
GERMAN REPORT.
A German official report received by
wireless states:
We repulsed British attacks west of
Messines and on the Artois-front. We
captured points southward of Le Trans-
loy and north-east of Verdun.

TURKISH POSTS IN SINAI PENINSULA CAPTURED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
An official report from Egypt
states: We captured Turkish posts
at Nekhl and Bir-el-Hassana, in the
Sinai Peninsula, securing prisoners
and booty.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
A Russian official report received
by wireless states:
We repulsed an attack north-west
of Podguitze.
We sank by submarine a steamer
and eight schooners in the Bos-
phorus.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

**REQUEST FOR A CLEAR AND FINAL
STATEMENT.**
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.
The American Ambassador at Vienna
has requested a clear and final statement
of Austria's standpoint in regard to the
submarine policy, and whether the as-
surance given on the occasion of the
sinking of the *Acron* and *Paris* in-
cidents has been changed or withdrawn.

BRAZIL AND GERMANY.

**INFORMATION TO AVOID
EXCUSES.**
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 20.
The Government states that it has
informed Germany of the whereabouts
and the routes of the Brazilian ships
which are bound for Europe, so that
there shall be no excuse for submarine
them.

THE WAR LOAN.

COMMENTS ON THE SUCCESS.
LONDON, Feb. 20.
The papers contrast the proofs of
German exhaustion, as evidenced by
the renewal of the appeal for gold
ornaments, with the splendid proof of
British financial stability which enabled
the country to raise the largest loan
in history, besides a revenue of
£500,000,000.
City experts express the opinion that
the loan has revealed vast resources
which may yet be untapped, promising
even better results in the future. Mr.
Bonar Law's figure is likely to be large-
ly exceeded, as hundreds of thousands
of applications are still outstanding.
The *Times* interprets the loan as an
overwhelming vote of confidence in the
War Cabinet.

THE GERMANS IN THE CHINA TREATY PORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Mr. Balfour, replying to a question
in the House of Commons, stated that
there are 1 German Consulate, 2
German Post Offices, 2 German Banks
and 32 German commercial firms in
British concessions in China, while there
are only four British commercial firms
in German Concessions.

THE CROWN COLONIES AND COMPUSSION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State
for the Colonies, stated in the House
of Commons that the question of
introducing a compulsory scheme in
Ceylon similar to that in the Straits
Settlements was under consideration.

THE SWEDISH GENDARMERIE IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
In the House of Commons, Mr.
Balfour, answering Colonel Yale, stated
that the Swedish gendarmes in Persia
would not be reorganised under fresh
Swedish instructors.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Consols 82½, 84½ unquoted
India Stocks 64½, 55½
Day Loans 4½
Rubber 40½
Lined, scarce 11½
Brown Cawnpore 93½ sellers
Rubber 39½
Copra 55 buyers
SILVER.
Silver is steady.

(Continued on Page 5)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON
WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Office
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 22nd February,
1917, at Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Directors
and the Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1916.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
12th February to THURSDAY, 22nd
February, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 9, 1917. 1467

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be
held at the Office of the Company,
25, Queen's Building, No. 11, Cantonment
Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February,
1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of
receiving a Statement of Accounts and
the Report of the General Managers for
the year ending 31st December, 1916
and electing a Consulting Committee
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917,
until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917,
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1463

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-
ING of the Shareholders in this
Corporation will be held at the City
Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,
the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1917, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors together with a
statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December 1916.

The REGISTER of Shares of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY, to
SATURDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1917
(both days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of shares can be
registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1917. 1469

SILIMPON (SEBATTI)
COAL.

THE Underwritten having been appointed
agents for the CROWN BRAND
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPON
COAL delivered into Bunkers at SEBATTI
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL, commensurate favour-
ably with the better grades of Japanese
Coal, and gives good results on a grey
overcast consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTI or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON
COAL (either cargo or Bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

SEBATTI Steamers are berthed along-
side the company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatti Har-
bour), Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Cowie Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.

1207

FOR SALE.

THE AUXILIARY HOUSE BOAT
"PLUNDER" 15 H.P. Parsons Paraffin
Motor with complete outfit. New sails
recently put up. Inspection invited.
Address offers by letter only to

SANG KEE,
C/o Comptroller,
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1917. 1509

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEPPER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

IRON TERRIER PUP (Bitch) at Old
Post Office Building, suitable
reward.—Apply
GRACIO EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE,
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1513

WANTED.

A FLAT or UPPER FLOOR of about
10 ROOMS situated between Ice
House Street and Wyndham Street.
Apply to
Dr. KITASHIMA,
C/o M.R.K. LTD.,
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1514

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG AMERICAN, willing and
industrious, good references, seeks
employment any capacity.—Apply
C/o CHINA MAIL Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1917. 1515

BROADWOOD

PIANOS

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

SPECIALLY MADE

FOR THIS CLIMATE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 132

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY

RIPE AMERICAN

APPLES

Picked by the best Growers

Splendid Flavour.

65

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE NAMES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,387.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid up Capital £2,477,500

Fire Fund £3,837,017

Life & Annuity Fund £1,567,500

Sinking Fund account £128,230

£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,436

Life and Annuity £2,141,533

Revenue Marine Department £37,539

Other Receipts £78,911

£5,339,419

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

1516

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL"
Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hong-
kong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH
(1861-1903) ... 2s.

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORY ... 2s.

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN
HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (By Rev. G. A.
Bunbury, M.A.) ... 1s.

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 2s.

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and
Fishes ... 2s.

THE MISSIONS ETIQUETTE
(History of the Eastern
Churches) ... 1.0s.

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK
("Am. Ten King," translated
by E. J. Ellis) ... 1.0s.

SIR ROBERT HART'S LANT-
TAX MEMORANDUM ... 2s.

WARNING BOOKS (for men) ... 2s.

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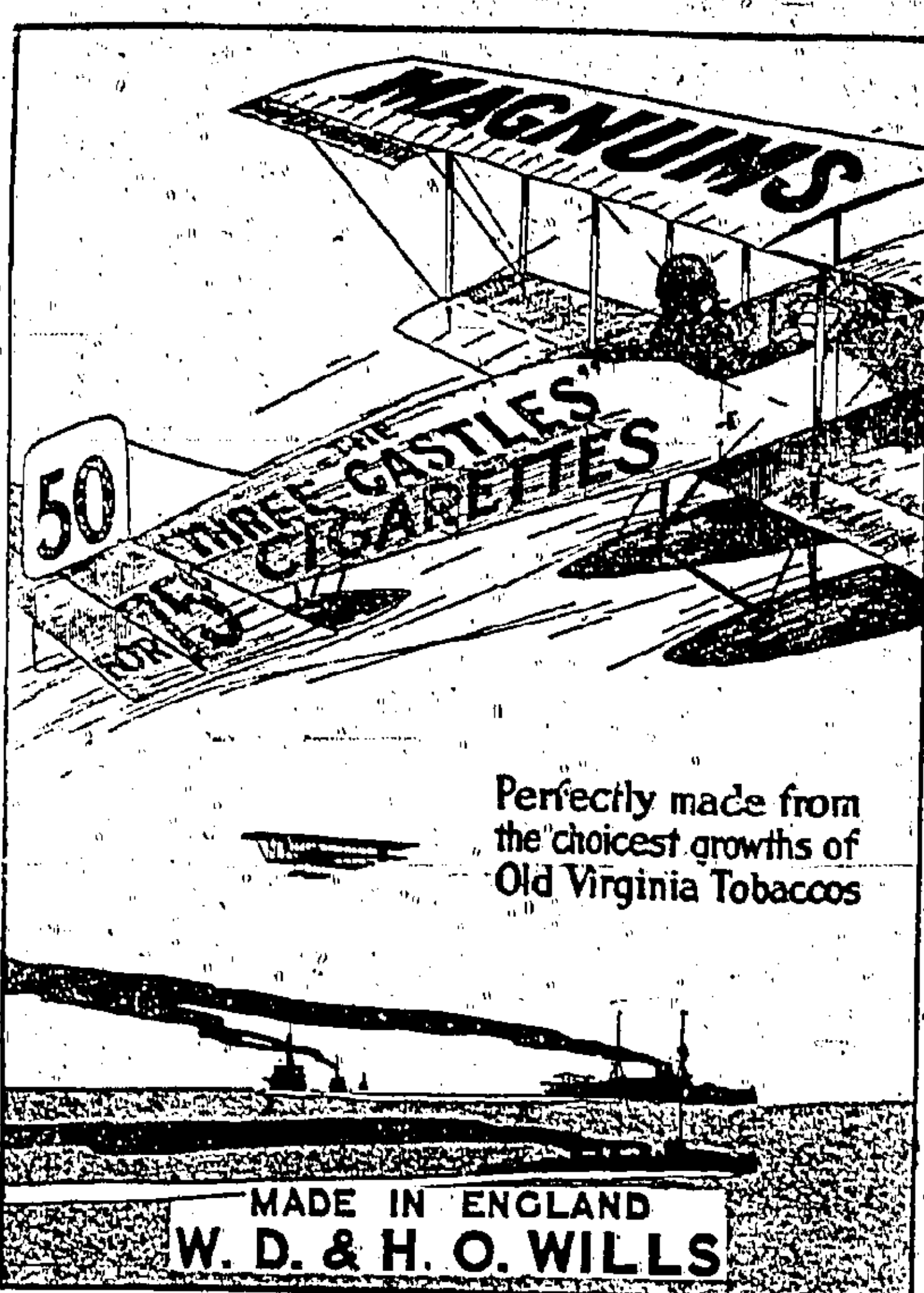
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Perfectly made from
the choicest growths of
Old Virginia Tobaccos

MADE IN ENGLAND
W. D. & H. O. WILLS

THE DRINK PROBLEM.

TOTAL PROHIBITION BELIEVED

IMPRACTICABLE.

STATE PURCHASE IMMINENT.

A special correspondent of "The
Observer" writes:

The new year that is opening will see
it believed, a definite and final settle-
ment of the liquor question. The State
purchase of the whole trade appears not
only inevitable but also imminent.

Such a measure as complete and total
prohibition is regarded in well-informed
quarters as impracticable. At the same
time, it is difficult to say what further
restrictions, under the present system,
could usefully be made. Those restric-
tions are already very drastic. Indeed,
there is no exaggeration to say that what has
been accomplished by the Board of Con-
trol would be considered in times of
peace little less than a social revolution.

Hours of sale of intoxicating liquors
have been reduced from sixteen or seven-
teen a day to five or five and a half;
creating, credit, and the "long fill"
have been abolished, and dilution of
spirits has been made compulsory. Con-
victions for drunkenness have been
reduced, as a result of these reforms, by
10 per cent. in the case of men and 28
per cent. in that of women. Some
persons have tried to argue that the
diminution is as largely due to the fact
that numbers of men have joined the
army and gone out of the country. This
argument fails, however, when it is seen
that it is nearly as marked in the case
of women, and that never before in the
history of the country have women of
the working classes been earning such
high wages as they are now receiving.

Besides, men have been entering the
army ever since August, 1914, whereas
the restrictions were not made till a year
later.

ADVANTAGES OF STATE PURCHASE.

The sale of spirits has been even more
restricted than that of beer. Between
Friday afternoon and Monday morning
spirits for consumption off the premises
cannot be bought. There are some
persons who consider that this restriction
might go still further and that Monday
might also be made a spiritless day. The
best opinion, however, is that you cannot
wisely go further with this restriction.

As to the closing of public houses, it
may be recalled that the Board of Control
have closed between sixty and seventy
places where, in their opinion, the con-
ditions were such as to militate against
proper supervision. To select, however,
upon any considerable scale particular
places where stringent regulations of this
character should be generally enforced
would be, it is felt, like casting a slur
upon them and therefore undesirable and,
if possible, to be avoided.

With State purchase, however, the con-
ditions would be altered and many things
would be possible which are not now
considered practicable. To begin with,
the licensed liquor trade would itself be
in a position to support any scheme that
may be felt to be necessary in national
interests, and the system would have the
further advantage that it would not entail
the enormous loss of revenue which would
be the immediate result of prohibition.

The elimination of redundant breweries,
which would be one of the effects of State
acquisition and management, would lead
to the brewing of a lighter and more
uniform beer. The higher gravity beers
and the heavy stouts, which sometimes
contain as much as 20 per cent. proof
spirits, would no longer be made. In
agricultural districts, in some parts of
Worcestershire and Kent, for example,
beers are made that contain as little as

1 per cent. proof spirit. With the State
control you would get rid of all the
10 to 20 proof spirit beers, people would
realise the benefit of drinking those con-
taining, say, 6 per cent., and a great work
would be done in temperance. Upon
such an enterprise the State could embark
without interfering unduly with any
particular part of the trade. Moreover,
it became absolutely essential to pro-
hibit spirit, there would be the milder
ales to be offered as a substitute.

AFTER THE WAR?

Another great point to be remembered
in favour of State purchase when the
question is being weighed between that
and prohibition is that the Board of Con-
trol will come to the end of its labours
twelve months after the termination of
the war. What are we then going back
to? No one supposes that we shall
return to the old constitution of seventeen
hours a day, and that treating and the
other things that have now been abolished
will be permitted again. But if the pre-
sent restrictions, or at any rate the best
of them, are to be kept in force, it will
be much easier under State purchase than
any other system of control.

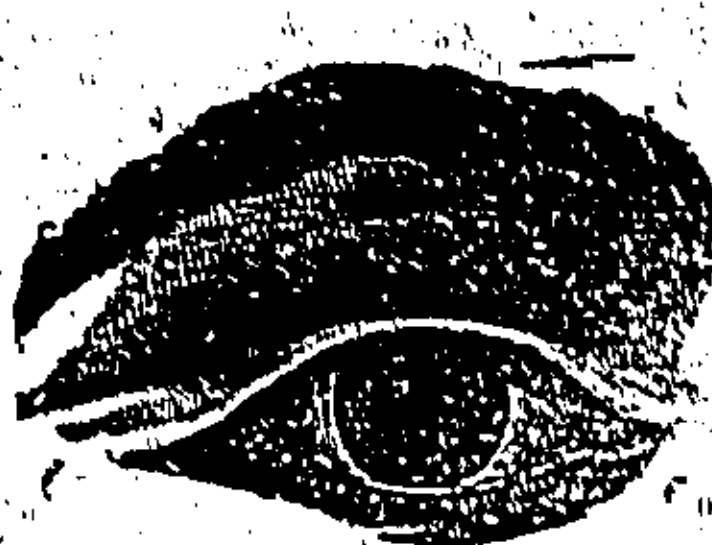
There is also the question of redundant
breweries. In England and Wales there
are ninety thousand public-houses, about
90 per cent. of which are tied and belong
to breweries. It is estimated that a very
great number, at least a quarter, and
perhaps a third, could be closed. Here,
again, is a work that could be done much
more satisfactorily under State ownership
than by mapping out a scheme under the
present system for closing so many houses
in this district and so many in that.

At the same time, those who have con-
sidered the subject most closely realise
that State purchase is not quite so simple
a thing as some persons would have us
suppose. It is very different, for
example, from taking over the railways.
In that case the Government is able to
proceed on the old lines, but here it
would have to reform and essentially
change a great trade.

The financial arrangements for State
purchase have already been considered.
The Advisory Committee, that reported
some time ago on the proposal, were given
to understand that the purchase would be
effected by the issue of Government stock
in exchange for the securities of the
properties of the breweries to be bought.
Their own opinion was that the property
to be acquired should be bought by the
exchange of £100 of Government 4 per
cent. stock for every ascertained £100
worth of liquor trade securities or prop-
erties.

As to the scheme of management under
State purchase, it is reasonable to suppose
that the Government, if they adopt this
measure, will use the experience of the
present Board of Control with that of the
Finance Committee which was appointed
a year and a half ago. Some of the most
capable men possessing special knowledge
and who are now engaged in the brewing
trade will also, it is expected, be called
in to give the Government the benefit of
their expert advice.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	777	170	19	1	1
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	517	170	19	1	1
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	285	170	19	1	1
Water Shed, No. 1, Kowloon	285	170	19	1	1
Water Shed, No. 2, Kowloon	285	170	19	1	1
TAL-KOET-SUI					
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To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of the deceased),

SATURDAY,

the 24th February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,

Including—

A Number of Bells of Coir-Matting, Three Carpets, etc.

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1917. 1518

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of the deceased),

TUESDAY,

the 27th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc.,

As follows—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Capri Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro Plated Ware;

Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Standard Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, etc.

Tennis Rackets and Netting, etc., and Brass Finger Rings, Carpets (New and second hand), Children's Toys, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1917. 1519

(Continued on p. 8.)

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Washington's Birthday.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Piano, etc., at 7 Middle Row, Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.'s Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Piano, etc., at 17 Kennedy Road.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

Evening—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Meeting.

MON. 25, TUES. 27 & WED. FEB. 28—

Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1—

St. David's Day.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2—

H.K. Jockey Club Race Meeting "Off" Day.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, MARCH 9—

H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1917.

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE WAR.

When the history of the war comes to be written, not the least terrible part of it will be the story of the sufferings and privations of the civilian populations of Europe. We know to some extent what the sufferings of the civilian population in Belgium and the north of France have been, but very little information has been made available to English readers regarding the plight of the populations of Poland, Galicia and the other countries on Germany's eastern front which in the course of the past two and a half years have been over-run by the contending armies. We can but faintly realise the pitiable conditions under which those populations have been living during the winter months. And what of the "enemy" countries themselves? When we reflect on the few facts given in one of to-day's telegrams concerning the cumulative effects of the war upon the life of the people in France and Italy and in the Neutral countries of Europe we can have very little difficulty in concluding that the conditions in the blockaded enemy countries, so far as the scarcity of the necessities of life are concerned, must be infinitely worse than in any of the countries to which the cable alludes. Germany, perhaps, is not so badly off as Italy, for example, as regards fuel, for she is not without coal mines in her own territory but she is still in possession of coal mines in northern France. Still, remembering that Germany before the war imported coal and coke from Great Britain to the value of over three million pounds sterling a year, we may well believe that even Germany is not without her fuel problem. Her difficulties in the matter of feeding the population have long been severe, and the ever-increasing stringency of the restrictions placed upon consumption indicates that Germany has reached a stage very near to general famine. Every week makes the outlook grow darker, and even if the Allies were not prepared to simultaneously commence their offensive in the coming Spring, Germany would be compelled to make a supreme and final effort to gain relief from economic strangulation. In Austria the conditions are no better than in Germany. We have observed complaints in the London papers because the price of eggs has risen to fourpence each; the Papal Nuncio at Vienna in a letter to his family recently said the price of food there was enormous, and mentioned that eggs were about 1s. 4d. each! Even in Russia, with its vast wheat-growing areas, the cables have told us that famine conditions have prevailed in several parts this winter, but this has been due entirely to the very heavy demands for military purposes on the limited transport facilities of the country. These economic hardships from which all the countries of Europe are suffering

in varying degrees of severity must give an important impetus to the military operations in the coming Spring, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Allies will be able to wage the war with a measure of success which will speedily end hostilities and relieve the unparalleled misery they entail.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The F.M.S. ladies are subscribing for an assignor presentation to the Dreadnought *Malaya*.

Tomorrow is the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, first President of the United States of America. He was born in 1732.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$6 from the Chinese Baptist Church to the funds of the Hospitals.

A paper on "Wesleyanism" is to be read by the Rev. T. Robinson at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held this (Thursday) evening in St. Paul's College, commencing at 9 p.m. Members and friends are cordially invited.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Subject to audit, at the forthcoming annual general meeting, the Directors will recommend—

A final dividend of \$2.50, with a bonus of \$6.00, per share, to be paid to shareholders.

\$228,424.23, be written off plant and buildings.

\$300,000.00, be added to reserve fund.

\$500,000.00, be paid as a bonus to the European staff, and carry forward about \$500,000.

POLICE RESERVE CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT.

The Hongkong Police Reserve will hold the open Championship Shoot for H.E. The Governor's Cup, at Stonecutters' Range on Good Friday (April 6th) starting at 10 a.m. sharp.

The use of British Service Rifles or similar rifles bearing the Government Viewer's mark is obligatory. The Competition is open to any experienced shot in the Colony on April 1st 1917, and the rules and conditions governing the Competition have been issued by circular.

In view of the fact that so many men in the Colony are now interested in rifle shooting there should be a record number of entries and this year's Championship may prove even more exciting than the last.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

Prior to the opening of the Criminal Sessions this morning the Hon. Mr. H. E. Sharp, K.C., petitioned the Chief Justice on behalf of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., to permit a reduction of the Company's capital, which reduction had been duly passed and confirmed by resolution at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company. The circumstances of the petition were already before his Lordship and the material facts were shown in the petition now before him. The Company was incorporated in 1889. There were 400,000 shares of \$10 each, all being issued and fully paid up. This was to be reduced to the sum of \$7.50 per share, \$2.50 per share to be paid out of the capital and to be returned to each share, reducing the capital of the Company to the extent of a million dollars. His Lordship had before him the resolution to the effect that all the necessary steps had been taken and the requirements of the law had been satisfied.

His Lordship granted the petition and confirmed the minute approved.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	3.30 p.m.
Banks	115 1/2
Douglas	115 1/2
Def. Ind.	120 1/2
China Sugars	118
Malabons	33
Ropes	54
Shai Cottons	110

THE MAGISTRACY.

DECISION IN ANCHOR CASE.

The remanded case in which Captain M. Baisong, formerly chief officer of the s.s. *Hue*, was charged with the theft of two anchors from the s.s. *Hue* was concluded this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood.

The Hon. C.S.P. (Mr. C. McI. Messer) appeared as prosecutor and Mr. C. F. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood, defended.

Evidence was heard and Mr. Jenkin made an application that the case be taken before a Jury. As his application was not granted, he asked that if the defendant be found guilty, he be fined rather than sentenced.

His Worship, addressing the defendant said, he had no doubt that the two Chinese who gave evidence went aboard the *Hue* and paid defendant money for the two anchors and he thought the evidence given by defendant and his wife was false evidence. He sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

ATTEMPTING TO EXPORT SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with attempting to export 25 silver dollars. A Chinese detective deposed that he had stopped the defendant on the gangway extending from the Douglas Wharf to the s.s. *Hai Hong*, bound for Swatow, and discovered the silver dollars in his possession.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that he had not intended to go aboard the steamer, but was pulled from the wharf on to the gangway by the detective and there arrested.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 and ordered that the silver money be confiscated.

THEFT OF SHIP'S STORES.

A Chinese pleaded guilty in Mr. Wood's court to a charge of stealing ship's stores, the property of the Java, China and Japan Line.

Inspector Gordon said that the defendant was a storekeeper on one of the company's ships and had taken two tins of oil, several paint brushes, a quantity of canvas and a quantity of waste from the vessel's stores and placed them in a sampan with instructions that they be taken to Yau-mat.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a Chinese was charged with possessing an automatic pistol and several rounds of ammunition.

The defendant said that he was a medicine vender and had received the pistol from a friend who asked him to try and sell it.

Inspector Gerrard stated that the defendant was formerly connected with a Chinese theatrical troupe, that he was somewhat of an uncertain character and the weapon was loaded when discovered in his possession.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$250 or in default of payment, three months' hard labour.

A DISHONEST MESSENGER.

A Chinese messenger at Government House, charged with the theft of \$6.16 he had been given to deliver, was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour by Mr. Ma Bourne this morning.

"DEFENDED HIMSELF WITH A CHOPPER."

As the result of an altercation regarding the purchase of two cents' worth of rice, a Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Wood with cutting a woman's arm with a chopper.

The complainant said she was a rice vendor and because the defendant was dissatisfied with the quantity of rice sold him for his money, he picked up a chopper and cut her arm with it.

Replying to the rice vendor's story, the defendant said that when he gave him for the money he paid her, the woman's two sons attacked him and, in defending himself with the chopper, he accidentally cut the arm of the complainant.

Evidence was taken and the case remanded.

A COOLIE'S SAVINGS.

A coolie charged before Mr. Ma Bourne with attempting to export \$150 dollars in silver currency, pleaded his ignorance of the law. It appeared that for the past four years the defendant had been working in Java and the silver money represented his entire savings.

A fine of \$10 was imposed and the defendant informed that it would be necessary for him to change his money to notes or subsidiary coin if he intended taking it out of the Colony.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

SENTENCE OF 18 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Frank Carlyle Castleman was charged with forgery, uttering a forged document thereby obtaining credit by false pretences.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Attorney-General's Office, prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

The Jury empanelled comprised Messrs. F. K. Tate, L. G. Xavier, C. Wallace, P. R. Wolff, C. E. Warren, T. Barton and H. Gittins.

In outlining the case, Mr. Orme said accused was engaged by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. from June up to about September 15th, 1916, when he left the firm. On December 30 defendant went to the Seamen's Institute and presented a letter purporting to come from Mr. Butterfield, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., guaranteeing accused board and lodging to the extent of \$65 per month.

After a few days the suspicions of Mrs. Allan, manageress of the Institute, were aroused. Enquiries were made, and defendant was arrested. The letter was written on the Asiatic Petroleum Company's notepaper and several sheets of the Company's paper were found in defendant's box. Mr. Butterfield denied all knowledge of the letter.

Frank Allan, husband of Mrs. Allan, gave evidence as to the defendant coming to the Institute and presenting the letter. The defendant incurred liabilities at the Institute to the amount of \$14.73.

Mrs. Allan stated that her husband handed the letter to her and on the strength of it she instructed the No. 1 boy to supply food, etc., to the defendant. It was only on account of the letter she did this; otherwise she would not have allowed defendant credit.

Defendant asked Mrs. Allan why the original amount of \$7.50 was sworn to in the Police Court as being the sum due was now increased to \$14.73.

Witness—I can't say.

Did you at any time previously ask me for any guarantee?—No.

Mr. Butterfield said the defendant was employed under him from June 17 to September, 1916. After that he did not see defendant until he was charged at the Police Court. He knew nothing about the letter. As a matter of fact, he was at the time out of the Colony. No guarantee was given by him. The signature of the letter bore no resemblance whatever to his own.

Asked by the defendant whether it was a fact that he (the defendant) had daily access to Mr. Butterfield's office, witness said that was so.

Defendant then produced a letter and asked whether it was in Mr. Butterfield's handwriting.

Witness—Yes. I wrote this letter.

Defendant—My Lord, I should like the Jury to know that I have been in possession of Mr. Butterfield's genuine signature and also that Mr. Butterfield has just stated the signature on the first letter bears no resemblance to his own.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, testified as to defendant's signature to a document at the time of arrest.

Evidence of arrest and the finding of the stationery in defendant's box was then given by Inspector Sutherland.

The Government Analyst, Mr. Dovey, said that he had submitted the defendant's handwriting to the usual tests. Some of the peculiarities were most unusual. These were explained to the Jury.

The defendant pointed out that the signature to the forged letter, which was to him a most vital point, had not been subjected to examination and tests by Mr. Dovey.

His Lordship—Do you desire that I shall adjourn the Court for the purpose of having this signature subjected to examination? If so, I will adjourn the Court.

Defendant—No, my Lord, I earnestly wish that the Court should not be adjourned. I have been in gaol for nearly six weeks and treated like a prisoner, and I consider the prosecution have had ample time to prepare their case.

The boy of the Seamen's Institute then gave evidence as to payments made by defendant.

This ended the case for the Crown.

The Defendant went into the witness box and made a long statement to the effect that he wrote out two letters without signatures and gave them to a friendly Mr. Goodale, to take to Mr. Butterfield for his signature. The letter produced in Court guaranteeing defendant's board and lodging at the Seamen's Institute was one of the letters he wrote. Defendant denied putting any signature to the letters; they must have been signed by his friend, Mr. Goodale.

Mr. Butterfield, recalled, said that he had no knowledge of Goodale.

The boy of the Institute was also recalled and he stated that a Mr. Goodale stayed at the Institute with defendant.

The Defendant again made a long statement from the dock. He complained that the prosecution had had an unfair advantage inasmuch as he had had no opportunity to obtain evidence. He stated that he had been hampered by the amount of bail fixed, pointing out that he was charged with obtaining \$7.50 only unlawfully and that his bail had been fixed at \$1,000. He also stated that he had had no opportunity to contest Mr. Dovey's evidence. The results of Mr. Dovey's investigations had only reached him on Saturday last, and had been given better opportunity he would have brought other evidence to contest that of Mr. Dovey. After describing his doings and movements at great length, defendant submitted to the Jury that the prosecution had not made out their case.

His Lordship then addressed the Jury.

After an absence of five minutes the Jury returned a verdict of "guilty" on the second count and "not guilty" on the first count.

Asked if he had anything to say prisoner asked his Lordship to take into consideration the fact that he was not a British subject and that he knew nothing of British law; he was an American.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that he took into consideration the fact that the prisoner had already been in prison for six weeks. "When you come out of prison," his Lordship added, "I would advise you to go back to your own country and to get an honest living there."

A sentence of 18 months' hard labour was passed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Ash Wednesday.

SIR—May I appeal to the public through your columns? It has been well said that the Empire marches forward on the feet of little children.

The safeguarding of child life is a problem which is being faced to-day as it has never been faced before—for the safety of the Empire in the years to come depends on it.

Thousands of children die who could be saved; thousands grow up stunted and diseased, who, with proper care, would grow up healthy and useful. It is not fair to the children themselves, but, more than that, it is a calamity to the State, for child life is the Empire's greatest asset.

The motto of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is "For God and Country." During the past 50 years, 83,000 children have passed through the ever open doors of these National Homes, and have been made into useful citizens. Eight thousand Barnardo Boys are to-day serving their country in the Army, and Mercantile Marine, and these 8,000 men who are fighting in a just cause should make us more than ever appreciate the work which is being done.

In addition to the destitute ones, 1,000 children, most of whose fathers are soldiers or sailors, have been admitted for the duration of the war. In peace as well as war it would be impossible to value too highly the work done by the Barnardo Homes.

For many years an appeal has been made in Hongkong during Lent, and I hope, in spite of the many other calls for charity, this one may again meet with generous support. Donations of money, and fancy articles of any description suitable for the sale of work to be held on Thursday in Easter week, will be gratefully received by me at 128, The Peak—Yours faithfully,

PAULINE POLLOCK.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EIGHT NEW BILLS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for to-morrow afternoon. The Orders of the Day include the first reading of the following Bills—

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of arrest possessed by revenue officers.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to make such provisions as are necessary to enable the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come into force as regards the Colony of Hongkong.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to make provisions for the better protection of forests, forest reserves and plantations from fire.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to make further provision for the protection of trees on Crown land and other Crown property from wilful damage.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal in part the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916.

TRAINING TIMES.

THIS MORNING'S WORK.

Nearly all the ponies galloped to-day were Old Ponies. The course was good going, consequently some fast times were done. After the morning's work was done rain set in, but as the weather has since cleared, rattling fast times should be done on a flying course to-morrow. To-day's times were—

OLD PONIES.

PROCTORFIELD, Boyd, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.09.4, 1.43.2; last 1.33.2.

GENERAL BIRDWOOD, Ezra, 1 1/2, 41.2, 1.14.3, 1.57.2; 2.34.3, 3.06; last 3.12.2.

DIXIE, Ezra, 1 1/2, 37.2, 1.11.0, 1.40.1, 2.20.2; 2.51.4; last 3.12.2.

SILVERWOOD, 1 mile, 34, 1.03.2; last 3.12.2.

CADZOW'S WAIR (late Eak), Boyd, 1 1/2, 35, 1.10, 1.45.1, 2.19, 2.49; last 3.10.1.

CROSBY, Knell, 1 mile, 35, 1.10, 1.40, 2.14.1; last 3.02.1.

GOLDFINA, Boyd, 1 1/2, 41, 1.10, 1.55.2, 2.28.1, 3.01, 3.33.2; last 3.22.2.

NORTHMAN, Knell, 1 1/2, 41, 1.19, 1.55.2, 2.31.2, 3.01.1; last 3.29.4.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE
RECOMMENDED.REPORT OF A COMMISSION OF
ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Feb. 20. The Committee sitting on our Commercial and Industrial Policy, and of which Lord Balfour of Bute is Chairman, recommends, in view of the experience of the war, that special steps ought to be taken to stimulate the production of food-stuffs, raw materials and manufactures within the Empire, wherever the expansion of production is possible and economically desirable for the safety and welfare of the Empire.

Therefore, the Imperial Government should now declare adherence to the principle of preference for the products and manufactures of the Dominions in respect to any customs duties now or hereafter imposed on imports to the United Kingdom.

The Committee is further of the opinion that it will be necessary soon to consider as one of the methods of achieving the above objects, the desirability of establishing a wider range of Customs duties which would be remitted or reduced on products and manufactures of the Empire and which would form a basis for Commercial treaties with the Allies and the neutrals.

BURROWING THROUGH THE
SNOW.OPERATIONS ON ITALIAN
FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 20. An Italian official communiqué reports:

On Monday night the enemy entered one of our trenches, through galleries beneath the snow, near Casarzio Pastore. After hand to hand fighting, we threw out the enemy. We took some prisoners.

RESTRICTIONS ON BEER BREWING.

LONDON, Feb. 20. The manufacture of malt, suitable for brewing beer, from barley and other cereals is prohibited, except under the authority of the Food Controller.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREEK BLOCKADE.

ATHENS, Feb. 20. The Legations of the protecting Powers, in a statement, say that the blockade is continuing because the requirements of the ultimatum have been incompletely fulfilled, especially the half-hearted removal of arms. Nevertheless, the Entente is not indifferent to the sufferings of the innocent populations and has seriously considered the question of facilitating the food supplies as soon as circumstances will permit.

The Entente has drawn the attention of the Greek Government to the responsibility it is assuming if it continues to tolerate the anti-Entente press campaign.

GERMAN NATIONAL EQUIPMENT.

JEWELLERY ASKED FOR.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20. The Imperial Bank of Germany publishes a demand to all classes to contribute gold ornaments, and jewellery, except articles of special artistic or historical value, as part of the national equipment effort.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

"A VERITABLE TRIUMPH."

LONDON, Feb. 20. The papers are unanimous that the first results of the loan have been a veritable triumph and afford unmistakable proof of the country's determination to give as freely of its wealth as of its manhood to secure victory.

Experts emphasize that the Government obtained £100,000,000 more than they expected, without recourse to the bankers, and the mere fact of the assistance being given without financial houses being involved is in itself evidence of its assured success.

AUSTRALIAN COALITION GOVERNMENT TO BE PROTECTIONIST.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 20. It is understood that the Coalition Government will declare itself Protectionist.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND
EXEMPTION.

LONDON, Feb. 20. The Army Council has withdrawn all exemptions to school teachers under thirty-one years of age.

WAR OFFICE CONTROL OF TIMBER.

LONDON, Feb. 20. Mr. Sam Fyde has undertaken full control of the department in the War Office which deals with the importations and the felling of home timber.

HORSES FOR FARMERS.

LONDON, Feb. 20. The War Office has decided to lend horses and drivers to farmers needing help.

REAR-ADMIRAL CAMPBELL
RETIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 20. Rear Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.V.O., has retired voluntarily to facilitate the promotion of junior officers.

SPIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. In the Senate, a supporter of the Espionage Bill, declared that there were at present 100,000 spies in the United States.

COL. ROOSEVELT READY TO RAISE
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20. "The World" learns on excellent authority that in case of a Germano-American war, Colonel Roosevelt will raise an Expeditionary force for Europe estimated at 200,000 strong for service under the Entente.

300 GERMAN RESERVISTS ARRIVE
IN MEXICO CITY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20. "The Washington correspondent of the Sun" says that the State Department has been informed of the arrival of 300 German reservists in Mexico City who are ready to join any faction to prevent the landing of an Anglo-American force to safeguard the oilwells of Tampico.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

CHINA AND GERMANY.

ADVICE OF THE FOREIGN
ADVISERS.

PEKING, Feb. 20. All the Foreign Advisers have submitted a joint memorandum to the Government regarding what steps should be taken against Germany and recommending that China should join the Entente. The memorandum has been submitted to the Diplomatic Committee for careful consideration.

A meeting was held in the President's palace yesterday to discuss what steps should be taken in case Germany does not reply to the Protest Note.

It is reported that a number of Germans to whom the Government owes money have called at the Ministry of Finance demanding payment.

THE DELIMITATION OF
BOUNDARIES.

PEKING, Feb. 20. The Central Government has established a Demarcation Bureau with the object of settling the boundary questions with Great Britain, France and Portugal. The negotiations will commence in March next.

The Governor of Canton has been asked to send a delegate in connection with the Macao boundary question.

THE TARIFF REVISION QUESTION.

PEKING, Feb. 20. The Central Government has informed the Entente Ministers of its wish to revise the Customs tariff, in order to increase the revenue, to meet military expenses. This, however, was not to be taken as a condition of joining the Entente.

The French Minister has expressed his willingness to consent and the British Charge d'Affaires has endorsed the proposal, subject to confirmation by the Allies who are economically interested.

The Japanese Minister stated that he would refer the matter to Tokyo.

CANTON-BRITISH WAR
CONTRIBUTIONS.

A further sum of £500 making £1,010, 10/- since the beginning of last year, subscribed by British Residents in Canton, has been remitted to London during December, January and February as under-noted:

British Ambulance Committee	£25
Kensington War Hospital	25
Supply Depot	25
Lord Roberts' Memorial Fund	25
Mesopotamia Comforts Fund	25
Officers' Families Fund	30
Patriotic League of Britons Overseas	50
Prisoners of War Fund	125
Sailors' Widows & Orphans Fund	75
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers & Sailors	75
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund	25
	£500

The following is a list of the Subscribers to date:

Already acknowledged	\$ 12,953.27
and £44,100/-	20,14
Dr. W. J. Webb Anderson, per...	100
S. M. Bander	100
Baron de Kido (China)	100
(Monday Bridge)	100
J. H. Barton	10
R. K. Batchelor	10
F. G. Becke	60
E. N. Bell	55
G. E. Bosman	15
G. H. Bowker	15
Rev. A. H. Bray	20
British Red Cross (Balance)	37.58
E. G. Charrington	10
J. Chippenfield	10
J. E. De Conroy	10
A. J. Craig	10
J. H. Crocker	10
O. W. Darch	10
Rev. H. Davies	25
H. F. Dent	10
A. V. Dixon	15
O. Eger	10
H. Ellis	10
H. T. Ford	75
D. Forbes	180
E. A. G. Friedrichsen	15
Rev. C. A. Giff	15
E. Giffard	60
Competition	25.55
T. E. Griffith	70
do per	80
T. E. Ltd. Griffith	250
H. P. Harris	30
P. L. O. Chisley Hill	60
A. Hoffmeister	10
A. V. Hoag	10
Dr. A. V. Hooker	30
G. Hoppeler	15
D. B. Izard	10
J. W. Jamieson	275
Rev. P. Jenkins	15
F. E. Joseland	50
O. C. Kench	60
G. C. Kitching	120
A. Komaroff	10
Kung Shao Chiang	30
C. A. McAllister	100
Rev. Geo. H. McNeur	7.50
Rev. D. McNeur	25
A. Martin	15
R. T. Matheson	20
A. Millar	20
H. G. Mullin	20
R. C. G. Ogilvy	10
C. A. Peel	60
G. L. Read	90
Dr. W. G. Reynolds	15
C. H. J. Rowe	15
H. H. Sundenann	3
H. C. Surinshaw	15
O. H. Shields	150
Frank Smith	30
H. Staples Smith	30
T. Smith	30
W. Gordon Stiles	30
H. Sutton	30
Rev. S. G. Tope	30
V. P. Waters	30
C. E. Watson	15
J. H. White	30
E. M. Wood	30
N. A. Worley	30
Total	\$ 18,357.04
and £14,100/-	

Copies of the Circular issued by the Committee with regard to War Contributions can be obtained from Mr. D. Forbes, c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton, to whom further Donations and Subscriptions should be sent.

The following letter dated London, 20th December, 1916, acknowledging the sum of £750 (not included in above amount) the result of the Garden Petal organized by the British Ladies of Canton on "Our Day" has been received from the Chairman of Finance Committee, British Red Cross Society:

I have to thank you for your letter of the 15th November enclosing draft value £750 being a contribution to our funds in response to the "Our Day" appeal from the British Ladies of Canton, as the result of a Garden Petal on October 19th. Our official receipt is enclosed herewith.

I am directed by Lord Lansdowne and the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John to ask that you will be so good as to convey on our behalf to the British Ladies of Canton, how warmly grateful we are for the generous help they send us, and to assure them how keenly we appreciate the sympathetic and practical interest they show in our work for the sick and wounded of His Majesty's Forces.

With our thanks to you for having forwarded the Contribution.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

HAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SMALL-POX
EPIDEMIC.THE SANITARY BOARD'S
APPRECIATION.

As briefly mentioned in last night's *China Mail*, at the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday, the President (Mr. D. W. Trisman), made an interesting statement regarding the campaign against small-pox. He mentioned that as the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Pearce) had returned from leave, the Acting Medical Officer would be relieved of his duties. Therefore, he did not think they could allow Dr. Woodman to leave them without expressing their sincere thanks for the great services he had rendered to the Colony during the vaccination campaign. Since December 14th last year over a quarter of a million persons had been vaccinated in the Colony, and that was a truly astounding result when they reflected that for the past ten years the average vaccinations for the whole year was about 8,000. He did not think he need tell the members of the Board that the Chinese labouring classes were, from the sanitarians' point of view, about as hopeless a soil as they could possibly find, and even the most expert of husbandmen could not raise so fine a crop from such soil without a great deal of spade work by persons having an intimate knowledge of them. Dr. Woodman had had abundant help in every direction in that spade work. First and foremost stood Mr. S. W. Tso, and the Kaifong of the Western district. It was in the Western district that small-pox first assumed serious proportions, and Mr. Tso and his colleagues undertook to impress upon every individual in that district the necessity of getting vaccinated. That was a very large order, but by unsparring personal efforts they had succeeded so well that their only difficulty now was not to get people to be vaccinated but to vaccinate them fast enough. That good start had been followed in other parts of the Colony, with the result that it would form a landmark for all time in the history of the public health in Hongkong; and all who helped in that work were to be most heartily thanked. (Applause.) Their campaign had now reached more or less a stage in which they went out into the "highways and hedges" to look for cases, and from what Dr. Woodman had told him he thought it was not at all improbable that 300,000 persons would be vaccinated before they had finished the campaign.

Indeed, vaccination had become so popular that he was informed that people were actually coming down to Hongkong from Canton for the purpose of being vaccinated and returning again the next day very well satisfied. Arrangements had been made for Dr. Woodman to continue his work of vaccination for at least another month, or until such time as they were through with the epidemic, and he (the President) wished to take that opportunity of moving the following resolution: "This Board desires to place on record its high appreciation of the signal service rendered to the Colony by Dr. Woodman and Mr. S. W. Tso in the great vaccination campaign of 1916-17."

The resolution was carried amid applause.

"THE WAR REGION."

A MARINE INSURANCE QUESTION.

The loss caused to shipowners and charterers of vessels by the submarine menace was illustrated by a case heard in the King's Bench Division by Mr. Justice Bailhache just before the rising of the Court. Because of the appearance of a hostile submarine off Nantucket Island, U.S.A., on the 6th October last, the owners of the s.s. "Massachusetts," being an attack on their vessel, which was in waters at least one hundred miles south of Nantucket, paid an increased insurance premium amounting to £2,815. That sum they claimed from the charterers of the vessel, the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., under an agreement which they entered into with the charterers in October, 1915, by which it was provided that "if the steamer is ordered to trade in the war region war risk insurance premiums payable by the owners shall be refunded to them by the charterers." The intention of the parties was to protect the owners in case the ship should be taken off her regular work and sent to Europe but they did not say so. Instead they used a vague phrase about "war region." Any area where a hostile submarine appears might be held to be part of the war region. But the question was whether one incursion of a submarine into American waters, where it undoubtedly did considerable damage, converted those waters, and waters 100 miles away from the spot where it had appeared, into part of the war region. Without attempting to define the words "the war region," Mr. Justice Bailhache held that it did not. The incident, he said, would no doubt make any prudent owner insure against war risks, but he did not think that it justified the principle in charging the insurance premiums against the charterers and under the agreement. Whatever the intention of the parties might have been, these particular waters, it was held, were not part of "the war region." The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeal.

THE WAR IN 1917.

ENEMY'S ALTERNATIVES.

FINISH AT SEA.

The following telegraphic information from Indian papers gives interesting speculations on possible developments in the next few months.

London, Jan. 20th. One English and one French examination of possible courses open to Marshal von Hindenburg are published here today.

The English one in the *Daily Express* begins by pointing out that it does not really matter where the enemy makes his next effort, as he no longer commands a superiority of numbers or material and we have not to make our dispositions to meet him.

Both critics dismiss an Italian offensive as improbable. The French writer, formerly of *Le Temps*, now on the staff of the *Express*, considers that King's strategy, by showing his hand prematurely, has spoiled his chances of an attack on General Sarrail, which, even if successful, would have no effect beyond aggravating the submarine difficulty in the Eastern Mediterranean. This would not be sufficient for Germany, who must gain a decision by May or lose the game.

There is no need, this writer thinks, for Germany to hold back any troops for autumn use. Every available man will be put in a final effort to pierce the French front, and he considers that Germany will also risk a naval combat with Great Britain. This means a frightful head-on and bloody dawn of the Allies' victory.

The *Telegraph* and *Standard*, in an article on the Kaiser's birthday, says that the majority of the German people hoped and believed with their Kaiser, and with him have been disappointed and deceived. This will unite them with him still more firmly.

London, Jan. 31st. The Paris correspondent of the *Gazette de Lausanne* gives a forecast of the coming conflict on the eastern front based on the belief that Germany will take the initiative in a series of combats. Demonstrations in divers sectors will, he says, be followed by an attack on a fairly broad front and will be driven home. This will have for its object the forcing of the French to engage all their reserves, and finally a mass held in reserve will attempt a turning movement threatening the defenders' communications.

Supposing the principle attack were made in the direction of Nancy, the reserver must make a long and exhausting combat that had involved the greater part of the French army, march southwards from a point westward of Verdun against the Paris-Châlons-Nancy line, or turn the French right shoulder of Reims. The correspondent admits that to complete the picture it would be necessary to speak of preparations for defence and counter-offensive and of the role of the British army.

The foregoing may represent the German plans but all the news received from Paris for a long time indicates the conviction that not only are the French prepared at all points, but an offensive would exhaust Germany long before it could be launched to weaken her line.

The Central News Agency's Zurich correspondent says that the Central Powers have decided to employ all their resources for the coming decisive effort. New formations are being made from the 1918 classes and the restored wounded are being included. They are not relying on Turkish or Bulgarian reserves, since the Turks are more than occupied in Asia and Bulgaria has no reserves.

London, Feb. 2nd. The *Daily Mail's* Rotterdam correspondent says: "Germany recognises that the finish must be fought out at sea. Two months will show whether she is able to hold out."

The *Agence Libera* says that the Crown Prince has satisfactorily explained the operations for which he was criticised and has been reinstated in the Verdun command and given reinforcements, the units with which he was dismissed being removed.

MALAY STATES AND THE WAR.

CONTRIBUTION OF £500,000.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies forwards the following for publication: The High Commissioner for the Malay States reports that, in view of the desire of the public of the Federated Malay States to give a contribution to Imperial war expenditure, a representative Committee was appointed, and on their recommendation, additional taxation for the year 1917 has been imposed by an Enactment, passed with the support of the Rulers and Unofficial Members of the Federal Council. His Highness the Sultan of Perak proposed, and His Highness the Sultan of Selangor seconded, a resolution to the effect that a contribution of £500,000 should be made from Federated Malay States funds during 1917 to Imperial funds towards war expenditure. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed to the High Commissioner the cordial thanks of His Majesty's Government for this generous addition to the splendid contributions already made by the Federated Malay States for the common cause—*Times*.

MR. HARRY LAUDER'S ORDEAL.

Mr. Harry Lauder had a great reception and a trying ordeal recently when the revue "Three Cheers" was re-opened at the Shaftesbury Theatre after a short suspension due to the sad news of Captain Lauder's death in action.

At the close Mr. Lauder appeared before the curtain in response to affectionate applause. He thanked the audience for their great expression of sympathy in his recent trial, and said he had come there because his 200 colleagues were depending on him.

"I had to make a fight for it," he added, "but I know it would have been the wish of my soldier boy that I should do my duty to my fellow-men—I see many soldiers here. I say, men, these great sacrifices we are making today must not be made without victory."

(Cheers.)

HARPER'S BALSAMIC
COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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(HARPER & CO. LTD.)

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

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TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration
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CHEAP!
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Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

EDWARD MEDAL FOR MINE HERO.

RAND MINER WHO RISKED HIS
LIFE FOR A WORKMATE.

SHOT-FILING ORDEAL.

One of those thrilling episodes that light up the pages of industrial history, and reveal heroism in everyday walks of life is disclosed in the columns of the "London Gazette."

This particular act of heroism, which occurred in a gold mine on the Far East Rand, has won the Edward Medal of the Second Class for Joseph Johannes Venter, who risked his life in a brave effort to save a workmate.

It is announced that the King's award is made in the following circumstances: On April 19, 1915, Thomas Beardon and Joseph Johannes Venter were carrying out blasting work at the Government Gold Mining Area (Middelfontein) Consolidated Mine, South Africa.

Each man was working in a separate drive, and their practice to charge their shot holes (18 in number) and await the signal of a boy stationed at a point where the two drives joined, on which they lit their fuses and withdrew to the junction of the drives.

On this occasion Venter duly received the signal and lit his fuse.

On reaching the junction of the drives he heard a report in Beardon's drive and was told by the boy that Beardon was still at his working place. He at once rushed down Beardon's drive, through heavy fumes, and after travelling about 250 feet, fell over Beardon's body. He picked him up and carried him about 75 feet, when two further shots exploded in Beardon's place, knocking Venter down.

Venter then dragged Beardon to the shelter of the wall and ran for help, returning in about two minutes with two or three men. As they entered the drive further shots exploded. They went through the fumes and carried Beardon clear, but he died four days later.

In entering Beardon's drive for the purpose of rescuing Beardon, when only one shot out of 17 had exploded, and knowing that the remaining shots might (as in fact some of them did) explode at any moment, Venter undoubtedly risked his life to save Beardon.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

No. 2 COMPANY RECRUITING PLATOON.

All recruits of this Company not yet performing Patrol duty will be warned for such duty as from March 1st. They are made individually responsible for obtaining in due time the necessary uniform for patrol duty—i.e. blue uniform and Cap without Cover.

P. C. 601 Pereira and 787 Hyndman are transferred from Maxim Gunners to No. 2 Company as from March 1st next.

Practice—Friday, February 23rd.

JOINED.

No. 2 Company—P. C. 402 F. X. V. Ribeiro and P. C. 403 A. O. Barradas. (404) F. C. F. J. D. S. (R.).

ARTIST TURNS AUTHOR AT 71.

Sir William B. Richmond, the Royal Academician, has written his first novel in his seventy-fifth year. It is called "The Silver Chain," and is to be published almost immediately by Messrs. Cecil Palmer and Hayman.

Mr. Cecil Palmer informed the *Daily Express* that it has always been Sir William's intention to write a novel founded on his own life. "The Silver Chain," he added, "is a life story and a love story of remarkable power. Unless I am greatly mistaken, all the world will be talking of it in a few days, and perhaps recalling 'Trilby'."

CINEMA MILLIONS.

The cinema commission of inquiry, appointed by the National Council of Public Morals held its first meeting recently, the Bishop of Birmingham presiding. Representatives of social, educational, and religious bodies will give evidence.

Mr. F. R. Goodwin, Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, said that at the end of 1914 £10,000,000 had been invested in the cinema business, and since then £1,000,000 had been redistributed at Somerset House. Much private money was also invested which did not appear in the official figures.

The attendance at the 4,500 cinema halls during one year worked out at £37,000 each week-day. In addition, 400,000 halls drew 3,000 people each Sunday evening.

